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IN ADVANCE

A Family and Political Newspaper—Devoted to the Arts, Sciences, Literature, Education, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Foreign and Domestic News, and the Markets.

VOLUME X.

LANCASTER C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1861.

NUMBER 11.

[FOR THE LANCASTER LEDGER.]

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

The Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

SURRENDER OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

FULL PARTICULARS.

APRIL 13, 1861.

Throughout the whole of Friday night the various mortar batteries continued their rain upon Fort Sumter. At an early hour on Saturday morning the gun batteries, which had been silent during the darkness of the night, reopened their fire. About seven o'clock Fort Sumter vigorously returned their compliments. The Cummings Point Batteries were uninjured by any shots which had been fired against them, but had not effected anything like a breach, although battering considerably and to the depth of a foot, the parapets on the southeast corner. Major Anderson devoted his attention to the Sullivan's Island, Fort Moultrie and the Floating Battery. Forty rounds of hot shot were poured into him from Fort Moultrie, and this fire was returned by a rapid and heavy cannonade from the sea girt fortress, riddling the quarters. In the emphatic language of an officer, "the quarters were knocked to hell," but no body hurt. During the morning thirty or forty successive shots, from Sumter, were fired at the D. Higgins Battery, occasioning so much danger to the men at the gun Capt. Hamilton temporarily removed them. The Floating Battery, commanded by Lieutenants Yates and Harleston, in its turn, received devoted attention. Twelve indentations are visible; one ball going through the edge of the roof, lodged in the sand bags, producing a slight contusion on the head of a private. The four gun battery commanded by Lieut. Valentine, and Capt. Hallonquist's very effective mortar battery, were earnestly attacked to. We learn that Capt. Hallonquist was covered with dirt spattered upon him by Anderson's fire. No damage, however, was done to a single man, officer or private, anywhere, and all performed their duties with the same spirit and alacrity. The Mortar Batteries at Fort Johnson, under command of Captain James and Lieutenant Gibbs, worked steadily and efficiently, attracting an occasional shot from their frowning antagonist.

At ten minutes after 8 a. m., a thick smoke was seen issuing from the southern portion of Fort Sumter's barracks; the flames broke out visible to the eye. At times the fire appeared to be almost extinguished, and then again would rise. Whilst it was in progress, three explosions occurred from the fall of shells among the service magazines or combustibles of the fort. The concentrated fire of all the batteries was steadily kept up, the progress of the flames continued, and all the quarters were involved in conflagration; a dense cloud of black smoke issued.

The fire from Fort Sumter became irregular and weak; towards midday it almost entirely ceased. Still the flag flew and shot and shell fell regularly and steadily upon the beleaguered fortress.

At midday, on Friday, during the heat of the engagement, Maj. Anderson made a signal of distress to the men of war lying off our bar, and on Saturday again while under fire from all the batteries, and troubled with the heat and smoke of the burning barracks, again lowered the flag of the United States, as a signal for assistance to his naval allies; the ships were from only three to five miles off the day was bright and clear, the water smooth. But discretion was the better part of valor. The Northern officers in command, having been so carefully selected for their fidelity to their section and superior trustworthiness in a hostile crusade against the South, were unwilling to incur the risk of running their ships into the harbor, and engaging our batteries. They thought it prudent not to attempt reinforcements in launches. The soldiers of Abolitionism were left to their fate, without an attempt to relieve their perious condition. Their idle allies had the pleasure of seeing them strike their colors to the Confederate States. They are commendable for their gallantry, and we trust that these brave marines will receive a suitable commendation from their no less gallant JACKSON the Second and his magnanimous Cabinet.

At a quarter to 1 o'clock the flag of the United States on Fort Sumter went down with its staff. For some twenty minutes no flag appeared above the fort. Col. L. T. Wigfall, accompanied by private H. Gordon Young, of the Palmetto Guard, got into a small boat pulled by negroes. They approached it from Morris Island, Col. Wigfall holding up his sword with a white handkerchief tied upon it. Before they reached the fort, however, the United States flag, accompanied by a white flag, was hoisted on the rampart, which Col. Wigfall did not see. The Sullivan's Island batteries not perceiving the boat, continued their fire upon the United States flag, the boat approached the wharf. Col. Wigfall having entered the fort, called for Major Anderson, and stated that he was Aid-de-Camp to General Beauregard—that, seeing his distress, and the impossibility of holding the post, and that, as no flag was flying, he had come to claim a surrender, in the name of his chief. He replied to the enquiry what terms would be granted, stating that Major Anderson could not make his own terms, but that General Beaure-

gard, a soldier and a gentleman, knew how to treat a gallant enemy. Major Anderson then gave the details of the surrender to General Beauregard. Major Anderson then agreed to surrender to General Beauregard, in the name of the Confederate States, and at one o'clock and five minutes struck the United States flag which had been standing in company with the white flag. The Sullivan's Island batteries ceased firing, and Colonel Wigfall started to report to Gen. Beauregard in Charleston.

Soon after the United States flag first disappeared, three Aids de Camp had been despatched from Headquarters; but Col. Wigfall had anticipated Capt. Lee and Col. Miles and Pryor.

When the report was made of the capitulation, Major Jones, accompanied by Colonel Charles Abston, was sent to arrange definitely the terms given. These were to the following effect:

All proper facilities will be afforded for the removal of Maj. Anderson and command, together with company arms and property, and all private property.

The flag which he has upheld so long, and with so much fortitude, under the most trying circumstances, may be saluted by him on taking it down.

Major Anderson is allowed to determine the precise time of yielding up the post, and is permitted to go by sea or land, according to his election.

This morning word was sent that he desired to be removed to the fleet outside of the bar, at the hour of 9 o'clock, and the *Catawba* was detached for the purpose.

We understand that a detachment of regulars from Sullivan's Island, and a detachment of Major DeSaussure's command from Morris Island, have been detailed to occupy the captured fort.

We learn that Fort Sumter is uninjured in its capacity for defence, no breach being made in the walls, but that the quarters are completely destroyed, not withstanding the Palmetto Fire Company was despatched to put out the fire. The quarters on Friday caught three times, and were extinguished by the soldiers; on Saturday it was impossible. At one time the smoke within the fort was so distressing that the men in the casemates were constrained to place their mouths to the floor for breathing. Maj. Anderson has expressed admiration and surprise at the perfection of practice by our batteries. He was almost entirely prevented, by this cause, from using his bar-bette guns. But for the paucity of his force, and their consequent ability to retire within the casemates, destruction of life must have been frightful. This proved, they escaped with only five wounded—none killed. We understand four casemates and five bar-bette guns have been dismantled by our guns. We also learn that Maj. Anderson and Lieut. Davis have expressed their opinion that, had they been allowed to use their sixty four pounders in bar-bette, bearing upon the iron battery, they might have destroyed it. The accurate fire of the rifle cannon was very annoying, and materially assisted in the defence of Morris Island.

The Battle of Fort Sumter is a marvelous affair in the bloodlessness of an engagement of thirty six hours and a half. It is sure the merciful finger of God. But to no human agencies engaged in the business is greater praise due than to those who conceived and planned our defence, and who have erected them in so faithful and substantial a manner. To these causes—the admirable efficiency of our defensive preparations, and the handsomeness in which the guns have been used to annoy and cripple the enemy—is the wonderful, unprecedented result due.

We have not, and do not pretend to do justice to the officers and men engaged in the combat. We feel our incompetence to do it—a task of necessary discrimination, delicacy and difficulty. Many we know are worthy of notice, and will receive it at the proper hands, whom we, through our ignorance, have not named in our very imperfect notes. They, as well as the public, must excuse such unimportant short comings.

At 12 o'clock, p. m., Anderson was permitted to pay his parting salute to the United States flag before hauling it down, we trust forever, from the ramparts of the famous Fort Sumter. The Confederate flag now floats in its place. Major Anderson will go to New York in the steamer *Isabel*. His command joins the fleet.

The Scene at Fort Sumter.

An officer who visited the fort soon after the terms of evacuation were made, states that the scene there presented is beyond conception. Without the walls having the appearance, at a distance, of having been covered with an immense number of brick puddles spattered in every direction. This is the shattering effect of the shot. Within the entire fort were an aspect as if the hand of the destroyer angel had swept ruthlessly by and left not a solitary object to relieve the general desolation. The blackened walls of the officers' and soldier's quarters were yet smoking, ashes and embers met the eye at every turn, while the shot and shell which had been rained upon the strong hold lay in great quantities upon all portions of the parade ground. The appearance of both Major Anderson, his officers and the men, indicated the terrible nature of the ordeal from which they had just emerged. Deprived of sleep for many hours, fatigued with their labors at the guns, and prostrated by their battle with an element which waged beyond control, they looked worn,

laggard and ready to drop, with sheer exhaustion.

When the fire was at its greatest height Major Anderson stated that the only manner in which they could breathe was by laying flat upon the ground with their faces to the earth, while, added to the danger, was the occasional explosion of the piles of shells collected for service at different points within the fort.

It is to the fact that so few men were in the fortification, that is due the preservation of life. Major Anderson himself stated that had there been two hundred more, not less than one half of them must have been killed, owing to the absence of sufficient room, under the circumstances, for their protection.

As it was, their provisions would have given out in two days more, with an unconditional surrender would have necessarily resulted.

He also remarked that yesterday was one of the proudest days of his life, for while he had endeavored to do his duty as an officer, he had not taken the life of a fellow being.

The interview between Major Anderson and our informant was not a long one, and consequently many interesting incidents connected with Fort Sumter, which belong to the memorable occasion, must for the present remain unknown.

During the evening, a boat arrived at Morris Island from one of the Northern vessels in the offing, bearing a Lieutenant and a flag of truce, his object being to arrange for the evacuation of the soldiers with their property. He also assured the commanding officer at that point (Gen. Simons) that hostilities would not take place during the night. The matter was referred to Gen. Beauregard.

Meanwhile Major Anderson had himself addressed a letter to the latter officer, requesting that the steamer *Catawba* should be at the wharf of Fort Sumter at nine o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

Embarkation of Major Anderson.

We closed our report in the extra of yesterday with the surrender of Fort Sumter, and with a brief account of its battered appearance, and give this morning the scene and circumstances of its evacuation. At halfpast 12 o'clock his Excellency Governor Pickens, with his Aids, and Messrs Jamison and McGrath, of his Executive Council, and General Beauregard with his Aids, Messrs. Miles, Pryor, Manning, Cheenut and Jones, and many distinguished gentlemen, invited to be present, took their departure in a steamer from Southern wharf, and were borne in the direction of the fort. As we advanced it was a parent, however, that the evacuation was not completed. Though the steamer *Isabel*, at the request of Major Anderson, had been present from 9 o'clock and the expectation had been occasioned that very soon thereafter his command would be under way, still causes of delay had intervened. To avoid the embarrassment of a premature arrival, the party was landed upon Sullivan's Island. Awaiting themselves of the opportunities this afforded, they visited the floating battery, and were ascending the mortar battery, when the booming of the guns upon the parapets of Fort Sumter, announced the lowering of the "stars and stripes." In the terms of capitulation, it was allowed to Maj. Anderson to salute his flag, and it was perhaps expected that he would fire the usual complement of twenty one guns; but reaching that number, he still went on to fire, and the apprehension was that he might exhibit the discourtesy of numbering thirty-four. But he continued still to fire up fifty, and then slowly lowering his flag, the shouts from assembled thousands upon the shores and the steamers, and every species of water craft, announced that the authority of the late United States upon the last foot of Carolina's soil was finally withdrawn.

It had been noticed, that at the firing of the seventeenth gun, there was the sound of two reports, and the impression was that two guns had been fired together; but, as the party, re-embarking, were on their way to Fort Sumter, they were met by a boat, which announced that one of the cannons had exploded, and made the request that the boat would return to Sullivan's Island for a fire engine, from the apprehension that the magazine might be in danger. This obtained, the party again started for the fort, and made their entrance.

It was vain to attempt a detailed description of the scene. Every point and every object in the interior of the fort to which the eye was turned, except the outer walls and casemates, which are still strong, bore the impress of ruin. It was as if the Genius of Destruction had taken its energies to make the thing complete, brooded over by the desolation of ages. It could scarce have been developed to a more full maturity of ruin. The walls of the internal structure, roofless, bare, blackened, and perforated by shot and shell, hung in fragments, and seemed in instant readiness to totter down. Near the centre of the parade-ground was the hurried grave of one who had fallen from the recent casualty. To the left of the entrance was a man who seemed to be at the verge of death. In the ruins to the right there was another. The shattered flag staff, pierced by four balls, lay sprawling on the ground. The parade ground was strewn with fragments of shell and of the dilapidated buildings. At least four guns were dismantled on the ramparts, and at every step the way was impeded by portions of the broken structure. And so it was that the authorities, compelled to

yield the fortress, had at least the satisfaction of leaving it in a condition calculated to inspire the least possible pleasure to its captors.

Of all this, however, the feeling was lost when, according to the parapet, the brilliant panorama of the bay appeared. —When from this key to the harbor the view expanded to the waving out line of main and island, and when upon this key the flag of the Confederacy, together with the Palmetto flag, were both expanded to the breeze. And when the deafening shouts arose from the masses clustered upon boats and upon the shores, and when the batteries around the entire circuit shook the fortress with the thunders of their salutation the feeling that the victory was indeed complete, that the triumph was a fact accomplished, that liberty had indeed been vindicated, and that the State had established her claim to the skill and courage necessary to the cause she had the intellectual integrity to avow, thrilled in the breast of every one of Carolina's sons, as seldom has such feeling thrilled in the breasts of any men before.

Shortly after the arrival, the garrison marched out, and were received on board the *Isabel*; which, however, from the condition of the tide, was unable to move off, and it was a somewhat unpleasant circumstance that Major Anderson and his command should have been made unwilling spectators of the exultations inspired by their defeat.

Of those suffering from the casualty we have mentioned, one was killed upon the spot; two were wounded, it is supposed mortally, and were left for medical treatment; and at their earnest solicitation, were carried off.

The occasion was not without the charm and interest afforded by the presence of the fair. The lady of His Excellency Governor Pickens, and the wife and daughter of Attorney General Hayne, witnessed the ceremony from the boat, and Mrs. Henry Bonnetreau has the distinction of being the first in the fort under the flag of the Confederacy. She was down to attend the sister of Lieut. Davis, her guest during the period of her brother's confinement to the fort, and with the eye and genius of an artist, it was doubtless with a feeling of pleasure that she was favored with the opportunities of this occasion.

Colonel Ripley was put in command. The department of the service necessary to bring the fort to order were distributed. The men were preparing such rude appliances for comfort as the dreary place admitted of; and as, at twilight, they steamed off for the city, of those standing upon the ledge around the base of the fort, the last to be seen was the venerable Edmund Rolin, of Virginia, who, with canteen and blanket strapped upon his shoulder, seemed to be submitting with exemplary complacency to the experience of a volunteer.

The Two Men of Major Anderson's command who were injured by the explosion yesterday and were brought to the city, have been transferred to Prof. Clifton's private hospital, in Trappan street. One of them died at quarterpast ten o'clock last night. The other is improving in condition.

Interesting Correspondence Preceding the Attack on Fort Sumter.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12.—The following is a copy of the telegraphic correspondence between the War Department and Gen. Beauregard, in command of Charleston harbor, immediately preceding hostilities at Fort Sumter.

This correspondence grew out of the formal notification of the Washington Government, disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's first despatch (No. 1) to the Secretary of War.

[No. 1.] CHARLESTON, April 8, 1861. To Hon. L. P. WALKER, Montgomery: An authorized messenger from Lincoln has just informed Gov. Pickens and myself, that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peacefully, and if otherwise then by force.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD. Reply of Secretary of War. [No. 2.] MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861. To GEN. BEAUREGARD, Charleston: If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government, to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation; and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it. Answer.

Signed, L. P. WALKER. Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War. [No. 3.] CHARLESTON, April 10, 1861. To Hon. L. P. WALKER: The demand will be made to-morrow, at twelve o'clock m.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD. Brigadier General. The Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard. [No. 4.] MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861. To GEN. BEAUREGARD, Charleston: Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an earlier hour.

Signed, L. P. WALKER. Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War. [No. 5.] CHARLESTON, April 10, 1861. To Hon. L. P. WALKER: The reasons are special for 12 o'clock. Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD. Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War. [No. 6.] CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861. To Hon. L. P. WALKER: Demand sent at 2 p. m., and allowed until 6 o'clock to answer. Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard. [No. 7.] MONTGOMERY, April 11, 1861. Telegraph reply to Anderson. To GEN. BEAUREGARD, Charleston: Signed, L. P. WALKER. Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War. [No. 8.] CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861. To Hon. L. P. WALKER: Major Anderson replies: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and I say, in reply thereto, that is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor, and of my obligation to my Government, prevents my compliance." Maj. Anderson adds verbally: "I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days." Answer.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD. Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard. [No. 9.] MONTGOMERY, April 11, 1861. To GEN. BEAUREGARD, Charleston: Do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate and agree, in the meantime, that he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this, or its equivalent, be refused, reduce the fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable.

Signed, L. P. WALKER. Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War. [No. 10.] CHARLESTON, April 12, 1861. To Hon. L. P. WALKER: He would not consent. I write to-day.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD. Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War. [No. 11.] CHARLESTON, April 12, 1861. To Hon. L. P. WALKER: We opened fire at 4 o'clock thirty minutes.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD. NOTE.—Intercepted despatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Maj. Anderson on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force, and that this plan had been ad opted by the Washington Government, and was in progress of execution.

President Lincoln taking off the Cloak.

AGUSTA, April 14.—President Lincoln answered the Virginia Commissioners in writing. He first quotes a portion of his inaugural address, property, collections of revenue, &c., and reaffirms the opinion, but regrets the uncertainty that has been attached to his inaugural, which was intended when it was delivered to refer only to the property in Federal possession, and declares that if an attempt be made to capture Fort Sumter he will repress it, and will defend all places held by the Government. If Sumter be attacked he will withdraw all mails from the State of South Carolina, actual war justifying such a step. He regards all military posts as much in the Union as before secession, but will not invade any State to collect revenue, but will lend to relieve forts. He repeats that he adheres to the whole of his inaugural.

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More Resignations.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Five officers of the Navy tendered resignations Saturday, but have been refused. It is probable their names will be stricken from the roll as dismissed. This will be in conformity to late precedents in the Army, and is part of the policy by which all the power of a military despotism is invoked. The Departments are getting more rigorous in their efforts to prevent access to any facts, the publication of which would not be favorable to the Administration interests.

President Lincoln's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following is Lincoln's Proclamation: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for sometime past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the martial law: Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of seven thousand, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details of this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities by the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular Government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces, hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property, which have been seized from the Union, and in that event the utmost care will be observed consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation and destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country, and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse at retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective Chambers, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Troops for United States Service.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following is the quota of troops required by the Secretary of War: Maine, 780; New Hampshire, 780; Vermont, 780; Massachusetts, 1,760; Rhode Island, 780; Connecticut, 780; New York, 12,280; Pennsylvania, 12,500; New Jersey, 3,123; Delaware, 780; Maryland, 1,233; Virginia, 2,340; North Carolina, 1,560; Tennessee, 1,560; Arkansas, 780; Kentucky, 3,123; Missouri, 3,125; Illinois, 4,683; Indiana, 4,683; Ohio, 10,153; Michigan, 780; Wisconsin, 780; Iowa, 780; Minnesota, 780.

The Secretary of War has accepted the services, by telegraph, of 1,000 men from Rhode Island, and directed them to proceed to Washington without delay. It is stated that Government has no present design to institute martial law in Washington. 20,000 troops will be in Washington in twenty days.

Military Movements in the United States.

New York, April 15.—The seventh and sixty-ninth regiments have volunteered for the defence of Washington, but have not yet started for that city. The twelfth regiment holds a meeting to-morrow.

Chicago, April 15.—Gov. Gales, to-morrow, will issue his proclamation calling an extra session of the Illinois Legislature, to meet on the 23d inst.

Virginia Convention.

Richmond, April 15.—In the Convention, to-day, the Commissioners presented Lincoln's reply without comment. A resolution was adopted, to suspend the order of the day. Another was offered, to go into secret session to consider the report of the Commissioners. An interesting debate followed. The President's proclamation was the principal theme. Messrs. Scott, Preston and other Unionists declared that if the President meant to subjugate the South, Virginia had but one course to pursue.

A difference of opinion exists among the members, whether to secede immediately or wait the co-operation of the border States. It is believed that the alternative of the propositions will be submitted to the people. Some doubted the authenticity of the proclamation, and in deference to their wishes, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow, when it will doubtless go into secret session.

None think of ultimate secession now. The Convention presented an appearance of unwonted gravity—all feeling that the crisis had arrived. The people here are clamorous for secession, and accounts from the interior represent the people as following their lead, and being thoroughly aroused. The change of sentiment in the Convention has been overshadowed, and is believed to be harmonious. A conclusion it is thought will be reached in secret session.

Gov. Letcher declines expressing his opinion openly previous to the receipt of the official proclamation of Lincoln; but his personal friends say that he will refuse to entertain it.

The general opinion is that Lincoln, having repudiated Virginia's efforts at a peaceful solution, she must now aid in defending the South.

North Carolina Waking Up.

Goldsboro, N. C., April 15.—The proclamation of President Lincoln has been with thrilling effect here. The rifle companies immediately paraded, and with others, about five hundred in number, are now en route for Fort Marion, and will take possession at 7 o'clock to-morrow.

The News Abroad—How Fort Sumter is Hailed.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Great excitement prevails here, but no public demonstration. The rejoicing openly exhibited by many over the surrender of Fort Sumter, and the defeat of Lincolnism, is marred by the gloomy forebodings of civil war. There is also a general expression of determination to resist any coercive attempts of Northern troops, so far as their passage over this State is concerned.

Richmond, April 14.—The demonstration in honor of the glorious affair of Fort Sumter was kept up until midnight. A party ascended the roof of the Capitol and hoisted the Confederate flag, which was soon removed by order of the Governor.

The Lancaster Volunteer's Farewell.

Farewell sweet home,
The hour is come!
I must bid thee adieu;
The sound of war
Is heard from afar:
To my Colours I'll be true.

And when I stand
Mid the brightest band
Of old Carolina's sons,
I'll think of the days
And the merry lads
Of music in our homes.

When Cannons roar
On a distant shore,
I will think of my lovely bride;
When with heart and hand
We both did stand
And our solemn pledges tried.

In dreams of night,
When the noise of fight
Hath ceased till the morning dawn,
I will see my love
Like a turtle dove
And hear her voice in the lawn.

But when I awake
To my mistake!
'Twas the voice of the life and dream,
And a voice to me says
In wild, hurrahs:
'Is the foe they come! they come!

'Then I'll rush on
Amidst that throng,
Of the noble and the brave:
Our hearts and our hands
We will free from bands,
And our country's rights we will save.

I have left behind
A parent kind,
A Father or a Mother;
Or perchance 'twill be,
(Still dear to me)
A Sister or a Brother.

Or a beautiful Child,
On whom I smiled
With a parent's tender care;
Or a loving wife,
The joy of my life;
All these I will think of there.

And though I fall
Amidst that squall,
Where thundering cannons roar,
No blot on my name
From the field of fame
Shall my country e'er deplore.

Then farewell sweet home,
The hour is come;
I must bid thee adieu,
The sound of war
Is heard afar,
To my Colours I'll be true.

EXILE.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE.—This is a subject which possesses less interest at the present time than it will have, let us hope, six months later. Nevertheless, a very ingenious discovery, by M. Carre, of a method of obtaining it by a simple process in the hottest summer, deserves mention. He takes two strong iron bottles, connected together with an iron pipe, and nearly fills one with a condensed solution of ammoniacal gas in water. After connecting the bottles together, and making the joints secure, the one containing the ammonia is put over a fire, whilst the other dips into water. The action of heat upon the ammonia drives off the gas, which, not being able to escape, condenses under the enormous pressure in the other bottle as a liquid. When this is effected, the bottle is removed from the fire and cooled, where upon the ammonia in the second vessel rapidly assumes a gaseous form and abstracts so much heat from the water by which it is surrounded as to freeze a considerable quantity. The operation may be repeated without disconnecting the retorts, until a sufficient amount of water is frozen. Ice made in this way is said not to cost more than ten cents a hundred weight.

Commencement of Camp Meetings in America.

Of the origin of camp meetings, the New York Evangelist says: "The first camp meeting held in America was in Kentucky. Two preachers—one a Presbyterian, and the other a Methodist—met in a village, on the Sabbath, where there was but one church. The Presbyterian officiated in the forenoon, and the Methodist in the afternoon. The interest on the subject was so great that they continued the meetings for a day or two at the house. The attention soon became so large that they adjourned to the woods, and continued the meeting for a week. And this is the origin of the modern camp meeting."

RETIREMENT OF GOVERNOR SAN HOUSTON.

—The Austin correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune writing on the 21st, says:

Gen. Houston made a farewell address to our people to-day. He is going to return to his home at Cedar Point on Galveston Bay. May peace and happiness attend him.